We notice the subject more for the sake of recording our opinion than in the expectation of accomplishing so great a change as we desire. But the day will come, we trust, when the last free ticket to the press will be issued, and when dead-heads will be no more. Meanwhile we owe to our cotemporaries the declaration that the press generally is not swayed in its judgment by the gifts it receives. The criticism of the New-York journals, as a whole, is impartial and just. And this is for the simple reason that to them the gift of a free ticket is of little consequence. The press here is rich and powerful, and as well able to pay for all the admissions it desires to places of amusement as is any other class or profession in the community. Why, then, should managers maintain the show of bribing, or of complimenting its members by converting them into deadheads ?

-What we say of the theaters may be said with equal emphasis of steamboats, railroads and hotels, which also maintain the poor practice of dead-heading journalists-a thing unknown to those useful institutions in other countries. It is a custom which had better be done away : we ask no charity, and stand in need of no such compliment; we don't want anything that we don't pay for ; and we vote for the total and final abrogation of the unworthy and useless practice. A bas les dead-heads!

Two MORE TERRITORIES .- Bills are before Congress to establish two more Territories within our expanded area. One is the Territory of NESBASKA, to embrace all the territory lying west of the States of Iowa and Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, running south to Utah and north to latitude 430 N. The other is the Territory of Washington, which is to embrace all of Oregon lying north of the Columbia River eastward to the Rocky Mountains on the line of 460 N from the point where the river touches that parallel of

Young Men's DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMIT-TEE .- This Committee temporarily organized last evening, on motion of Augustus L. McMahon, of the Seventeenth Ward, who nominated C. E. SHEA, of the Eigh teenth Ward, for Chairman, and W. C. Betts, of the Six teenth Ward for Secretary. The Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards were contested, and we understand sev eral other Wards. The attendance was not very large -not over 50 Delegates were present. After the reception of credentials, the Committee adjourned t Wednesday evening, pursuant to the call of its tempogary officers. They met in the Coal Hole. Notwith standing the recent pronunciamento of the Barr Gene ral Committee, several of the Wards were contested by the Hard Shells, although A. T. Gallagher, a Hard Shell outsider from the Seventh Ward, protested against such a course on the part of his former con freres, predicting that their claims for seats would be rejected, as they had been by the Old Men's (Shepard) General Committee, which he freely anathematized as a "bogus" institution at a wonderful rate. The Soft Shells are thus victorious in the Young as well as the Old Men's Committee, and it is supposed will make a summary settlement of all the contested sents at the next meeting. No credentials, it is said, were present ed from the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Wards There is a manifest lack of interest in the organiza Mion of the Young Men's Committee, which has gen rally been the case since its first establishment, and it wields little or no influence as a political organization.

An Anti-Slavery Convention is called to assemble at Cincinnati on the 19th of April, and hold through the two following days. The call is of Garrisonian origin, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Sallie Hollev are announced as speakers.

The Crescent City, at New-Orleans from Havana, brings a report that General Canedo, the Captain General of Cubs, had invited Hon. W. R. King to reside at the palace during his stay at Havana.

The freshet in Pennsylvania has sub sided without doing much damage.

Corruption in the Government-John Forney David A. Bokee-Gen. Pierce. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune. WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 7, 1853. It would be well, for the fature of the country, if the minds and hearts of the three or four thousand active politicians who have already congregated here In anticipation of the grand division of the spoils which are to be given out after the approaching 4th of March, could be spread before the public. They rush to Washington to fasten themselves, directly or indirectly, upon the Treasury, precisely as pigs rush to the sow after she lies down to give them a general suck. I can compare their squealing and squabbling, their backbiting, and pulling and hauling, to nothing else I think of except the homely picture mentioned above. It is well known to all observing persons here, that from the day on which Maxin Van Buren entered on the discharge of the duties of the Presidency to the present, corruption has been rapidly growing in all the branches of the Government; until men seek offices for themselves and their immediate friends, not so much to schieve the engagement of legitimate perquisites as to reap surreptitiously profits which are as questionable In morals as in law. Under the administration of Millard Fillmore this game has come to what it is to b ay prove its climax. There has hardly been a week in the last three years wherein some leading New-York appointee of Mr. Fillmore has not visited Washington as a paid Attorney, for some party or par tics whose purposes against the Treasury of the United States are not to be carried out under the administration of public affairs, founded on honesty and justice zowards the public service; or which, in other words, can only be " put through," by some gentleman whose peculiar relations towards those in power, renders him able at all times to obtain favors not granted to all, in discriminately, who have dealings within the various Bureaux at Washington. During his life time, the late Ex-Governor, John Young, was the leading broker engaged in this particular business. Since his death, Mr. David A. Bokee appears to have stepped into his shoes. There are 100 gentlemen of the other side in pol-ltics who are ambitious of stepping into Mr. Bokee's shoes after 4th March next. I do not know how I can better illustrate what I mean than by calling to the recollection of your readers the agency of Ex-Governor John Young in negotiating Mr. George Law's purwhase of an interest in the Gardiner Claim. It seems 20 me that the most prominent seekers after office are now, all of them, gentlemen famous here for participation in questionable payments from the National Treassury. That is, they are the parties who make most ise over their respective "claims" upon the in-comlng Administration. Unless General Pierce has more decision of character than almost any man now promi ment in public life, such friends will swamp his Administration ere the first twelve months of its life-time is ended. They have talent, energy, speciousness and Phorough organization, the purpose of which is to help all of their class into office; or, to fill the offices with gentlemen notoriously unable to resist their blandishments. Nought will save Franklin Pierce from falling Into the snares spread for him by these people, bu bold and thankless efforts of some true friend, who, not wanting office for himself or any one else, may venture So tell him the history of the connection of each of them, not only with politics, but with schemes on the Treasury of the United States. The fact that General

Pierce is not identified with either clique of the Demoeratic party, is about to quadruple the attendance of the

ers at Washington on the fourth of March next. Had Buchapan been nominated, it would hardly bave been "worth the while" of any but his local man-

gers or "strykers" in the several Counties of the sereral States, to come to Washington to dictate how the spoils should be given out. Had Cass or Doughas-been the lucky man, their friends would of course have had this dictation to perform. But as all stand on the same footing with Pierce, they are all coming in droves from everywhere; and we are to have the terrible display of jealousy and selfishness enacted at the Baltimore Democratic Convention, played over in Washington for three months after the inauguration, the actors being ten times as numerous as during the week of excitement and political throst cutting in, June

Just at this moment, the Ohio "muss" is most conspicuous in Washington. Within the last week, perhaps two hundred wire pullers have arrived from that State, half of whom are proclaiming Medary's appointment, the salvation of the party's ascendancy in their State, while the other half demonstrate, at least to their own satisfaction, that to anpoint him will be to guarantee an entire and hopeless disruption of the Ohio Democracy. In the Washing ton bar-rooms the Medaryites are known as the "Ma AMIES," while their opposents are styled the "Saw-BUCKS." The former are said to be organized in secret political society all over the State, the object of which is to control nominations, elections and appointments. The history and dangerous tendency of this corrupt and anti-Democratic organization has been fully explained to Gen. Pierce.

Cabinet-Making, &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1853. Cabinet matters are rapidly settling down. The purposes of the incoming Chief Magistrate in that connection are being, at length, developed to the satisfaction, so far, of those of the Democratic party in Congress who have no particular axes to grind in procuring the appointment of particular individuals to places in the Cabinet. The class, however, who have ends personal to themselves to attain in this connection, are not satisfied of course, and would not be satisfied except in having the Council of Pierce made up to suit their own purposes. James Buchanan, it is very generally understood, is to be Secretary of State, despite his own sincere wishes to the contrary, and Wm. L. Marcy is to have the portfolio of the Treasury Department, while the chances are decidedly in favor of our having Governor McClelland of Mich. for Postmaster-General. The only drawback to the propriety of Mr. Buchansa's appointment is immaterial, except to the office seeking hor le. I meen, the fact that he has a tail so long that all the places to be in his gift will not suffice to satisfy half those who will claim office at his hands, as a reward for devotion to his own fortunes in the recent canvass for the nomination. As his previous administrative history shows that he invariably takes due care of his own household first, it is to be expected that all the consulates, &c., in the gift of the Secretary of State will go to Buchanan men, of whom there were thousands before the nomination in almost every State in the Union. So the anti-Euchanan office-seekers may expect little indeed from that branch of the Government after the 4th of March next. The country at large, to judge from the manifestations among the members of Congress, without distinction of party, will receive Mr. B.'s appointment very favorably ; for he is emphatically a safeman, being in no manner tinctured with the spirit of Fillibusterism, the great evil to be dreaded in essaying to comtiolio of the State Department at the present time in the hands of any untried gentleman.

With Mr. Marcy in the Treasury Department, it is understood that the New-York Custom-House will be handed over to a "bard." And, further, that that "herd" is to be Mr. John J. Cisco, who, while faithful to the Hunkor organization, is nevertheless conceived to be eminently a fair man. According to the calculations of the Democratic Congressional leaders, the new administration will seek as an object of prime importance, to give permanency to the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the Empire State. The distribution of patronage is to be the means of accomplishing this so desirable end, and John J. Cisco is to be the man selected to make that distribution so far as the New-York Custom-House is concerned, it being understood that he possesses both the nerve and the discretion to dispose of the patronage of the position without succombine to the influence of the Sickles, Dillons, Harts, and gentlemen of that ilk in New-York, who are supposed to be seeking to build themselves up at the ex pense of the harmony of the party, and to the certain destruction of all chance for its permanent ascendancy, if the Custom House (New-York) patronage is to be doled out according to their dictation. It seems to me that the sturdiest opponents to the advancement of the political fortunes of those men are the southern members, who, notwithstanding their vehement pretensions to ultra pro-clavery predilections, are far less willing to trust them than to trust the ultra barnburners. Poor fellows, their day has departed. This is one of the few results of the nemination and election of Franklin

Pierce, so fer clearly discernable at Washington appointment of Senstor Bri be Secretary of the interior, have very recently made another tremendous rush at General Pierce; they think now, with triumphant success; I doubt k, however. The idea that he is the choice, for that position, of a majority of the Democracy of Indiana, was completely refuted in the election of John Pettit to be his colleague, as all the Democrats of Congress realize. His claim to the position was founded alone on that plea. That is, except so far as the desire of General Cass to have him in that position is concerned. Cass would doubtless prefer his appointment to that of McClellan, though he hesitates to intimate as much to Gen. Pierce. present colleague of Cass, Governor Felch, would fill a Cabinet place better than either of them. As, while he is more talented than either, he is decidedly one of the best informed and most prudent statesmen in the Democratic party. However, he has failed to be a very noisy partisan of Gen. C., though always his friend. The General still clings to the idea that he may yet be President, and therefore desires a friend in the Cabinet in a position with very extensive patronage in his gift, who will administer it more directly for his (C.'s) advancement, than, with his knowledge of Felch, he can reasonably hope F, would do. NEW-YORK.

Passage of the Anti-Liquor Law-Correction

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1853. The Anti-Liquor Law has passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 39 to 27. Some discussion upon the general merits of the bill took place, and ef forts were made to introduce several amendments, but the debate and the offers of amendments made no difference to the final result.

The vote by which the words "to be destroyed" were stricken from the bill during the consideration by sections was reconsidered, and the words reinstated by a vote of 39 to 27-the same majority as upon the pas

In regard to the fate of the bill in the Senate, all is mere speculation. Of course that body is not committed in any way upon the matter, and it is impossible to say what will become of the bill when it passes into the hands of the Senate. The general prognostics, however, are that it will not pass. But we must wait and see, while in the meantime the public suspense is greater than when the question was receiving the consideration of the House.

I am called upon by the papers here to correct an error in the statement relating to the street renconter in this city last week. I stated that one of the parties was a Judge of the Supreme Court. I forwarded the item as it reached me through the rumor of the street, and without a "zeal to send the latest and biggest news." I have since learned that the party alluded to was a Judge, but not of the Supreme Court. The error was entirely inadvertent on my part. Yours, w.w.s.

Post-Office Disorders. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

WARSAW, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 4, 1853. Sin: Not a Daily Tribune, or any other New-York daily paper, has been received at this place this week. "Our sufferings, owing to the rescality" somebody, "is intolerable." We did suppose, after somebody, "is intolerable." We did suppose, after the Buffalo and New York City Railroad was completed, we should receive our New York mails in the "course of human events;" but we have been thus far most outrageously disappointed, Yours, c.

IV At the Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at St. Louis, on the 25th ulr., two young la-dies were received as novices, and a third took the final vow of the order. The Archbishop prefaced the ceremony with an appropriate lecture. Many ladies and a few genilemen, of various creeds, were present, and the ceremonies are said to have been exceedingly touching.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hancour and Beacon-sh The Cabinet-Attempted Suicide-Confrma-

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853. Do not take for granted all the rumors which are flying about in relation to the ultimate composition of the new Cabinet. I imagine that Gen Pierce's mind is made up, or nearly fo, on that point; but I have it from what I deem good authority, that the formation of the Cabinet is not to be closed before the end of this week. A Southern Senator, well known for his open and high-toned liberality, being saked if he did not feel come anxiety concerning the new combination presumed to be on the carpet, made the following significant answer : "Never mind. Let the Cabinet be composed as it may, I and my friends will be satisfied with it, for we know that Gen. Pierce will be the President."

Henry T. Weightman, late Clerk of the City Post Office, sged about fifty-eight, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Weightman has a wife and grown up son. His connections are of a high character. He was, about two months since, charged with abstracting money from mail letters, and under indictment for the offense, but the trial had not yet taken place. The incision was deep, the blood pro-

fuse, but he may recover. Cause, mental depression. The following nominations have been confirmed: Philip H. Pendleton, Port Royal, Va.; Wm. Maxwell, Sunbury, Ga.; Benj. Stiles, Hardwicke, Ga., to be

Surveyors of Customs. Secretary Corwin has appointed A. M. Phillips Inspector of Steam Boilers at Wheeling, Va., salary \$500; Chas. Bradley Assistant Appraiser at Boston, sal

ary \$2,000. Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, is vigorously pushing for the appointment of Commissioner to the Land

Fuller is better.

Senator Soulé has returned.

Order of Exercises in the U. S. Senate.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853. In the Senate on Thursday Messrs. Bell and Truman Smith are to speak on the Pacific Railroad bill; Friday the nomination of Mr. Badger comes up; on Saturday the Deficiency bill, if the railroad debate is finished; Monday we are to have Mr. Douglas on Cuba, and finally on Tuesday Mr. Hale on the Tehuantepec

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO. The City of Mexico Pronounced in Favor of the Revolution.

CONGRESS DISPERSED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET. NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853.

The schooner Aguilla, from Vera Cruz, brings us highly interesting news from the City of Mexico to the 20th January. The City of Mexico had finally pronounced

in favor of the revolution. On the evening of the 19th, President Ceva-

los, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell-introduced a large body of soldiers into the Hall, and cleared it of the members at the point of the bayonet. On the same evening, he issued a decree calling a National Convention, to meet at the Capitol on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise Legislative powers. He also gave orders to the Government troops to cease hostilities egainst the troops of Uraga.

Two new papers have been started, advocating the return of Santa Anna.

A Fortnight Later from California-Arrival of the Philadelphia at New-Orleans—A Mil-lion and a Half of Gold Dust en route for

NEW-OBLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853-P.M. The steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall the 2d inst., has arrived at the South-west Pass. She brings 180 passengers and dates from San Francisco to

Left at Aspinwall steamships Uncle Sam and Ohio, for New-York, the latter with 500 passengers and a million and a half of gold dust on freight

The steamers Independence and Winfield Scott left San Francisco on the 15th January, and had arrived at Panama, but the Golden Gate, which also left on the same day, had not been heard of when the Philadelphia left.

Sacramento and San Juan Valley were flooded, and there was much distress among the miners. The roads, in many places, were impassable, and Flour was reported as selling at \$1 per pound.

Another Miners' Convention had been pro-

In the San Francisco market, Flour had declined. American was quoted at \$34@\$3675. Mess Pork, \$35; Mess Beef, \$25; Hams, 20c. Butter had advanced to 43c. Lard, 20c.

The ships Souter Johnny, in 145 days, and Zenobia, in 210 days, both from New-York, had arrived at San Francisco.

Gevernor McDougal was a passenger on the

The health of the Isthmus was good.

Washington Items.
Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1833.
Mr. Stanton's substitute for the reorganization of the Navy causes much sensation, and is con-demned by many both in and out of Congress. It is doubted whether a majority of the Committee even ap-proved of it, and it is said it was designed to defeat Mr. Stockton's bill.

It is thought that Mr. Weightman will recover, as, although he cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, he did not sever the jugular vein.

Death of an Editor-Railroad Intelligence. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853. We have no mail south of Richmond to-night

R. B. Semple, editor of The Fredericksburgh fers, and Mayor of Fredericksburgh, died suddenly at ichmond last night.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

read for the past month have been \$123,000, an increase \$40,000 over the same month last year.

The Susquehanna Bridge bill was again up in

the Maryland House of Delegates to-day. A number of amendments, designed to defeat or hamper its construc-tion, were voted down, but no vote on its pussage has The Virginia Legislature have rejected the hill appropriating \$500,000 annually for six years for the construction of a Railroad to the Ohio River.

New-York Agricultural Society.

ALBANT, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853. Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, Westchester Co., has been elected President of the State Agricultural Society for the current year. Saratoga, Syncuse, Utica and Lansingburg are named as places for holding the Fair.

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853.

In the United States Court, to-day, Judge Kane sentenced the persons recently convicted of counterfeiting, as follows: William Stetlier, 8 years imprisonment; John Bats, 6 years; Ferdinand Volyeour, 5 years; Charles Torner, 3 years; Lewis Riggon, 3 years; Charles Bossheimer, 2 years; and Phobbe Ann Donnelly, 1 year.

Attempted Suicide. Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1833.
Henry T. Weightman, late a clerk in the City

Rost-Office, charged with robbing the mails in November last, and held to bail, attempted to commit suicide this evening, by cutting three gashes across his throat, and is said to be in a dying condition. He is of most respectable connexions, and has been greatly distressed on account of the delay of his trial. New Steamer-Deaths, &c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1853.
The subscription is already completed for the The subscription is already completed for the construction of the new steamship Union, to run between this City and New-York. Capt. Berry, of the Marion, is to superintend the building of it.

Charles B. Scully, a merchant of Savannah, but a native of New-York, died on Saturday last on board the steamer returning from Florids.

Hon. N. C. Sayre, a native of New-Jersey, for forty years a distinguished citizen of Georgia, died on

forty years a distinguished citizen of Georgia, of Fridey at Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia,

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1853.

William Quoin, a switch-tender on the Rochester and Syracuse Railread, was killed this morning at the depot. He was in the act of uncoupling the cars, when he fell, and the cars passed over him, mangling his body horribly. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Marine Disaster. Baltimore, Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1853. New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand, but they contain no news of interest. An arrival at New Orleans reports seeing on the 27th ultimo a large ship ashore on Sombre Reef with seven wreckers new her. Could not make out her name. She appeared to have been ashorement. have been ashore but a short time.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1833. The Senate met at 25 minutes past 12

A message was received from the House announcing their readiness to proceed with the order for counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senate then proceeded to the House. At 2 o'clock the Senate reassembled in their

Mr. Hunren submitted the following resolu-Mr. Hunter submitted the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Recolerad, That a Committee of one member from the Senate be appointed, to join a Committee of two members from the House of Reprosentatives, to be appointed by the House, to wait on Franklin Pierce, of New-Hampshire, and notify him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March, 1833.

Mr. Hunter was appointed the Committee on the part of the Benate.

Recolved, That the President of the Senate do cause William R. King, of Alabama, to be notified that he has been duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March, 1833.

The Chair Raid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the ex-

from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the ex-penditures of the Marine Hospital Fund for sick and dis-abled seamen for the year 1852. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The galleries were crowded this morning, with spectators of both sexes, to witness the proceedings at-tendant upon the counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Mace, (Ind.) moved an amendment to the Mr. MACK, (19th.) invoved an amenament to the journal, namely: To strike therefrom the record of the proceedings of last night's session, because the same shows the spirit of faction, by a factious minority, in total disregard of the legitimate business of the country, and to the disgrace of the American Congress.

Mr. Houston suggested that this motion was not in order, and he was sustained in his view by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Jones (Tenn.) the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive the President and members of the Senate, to count the votes cast at the late election for the President and Vice-President of the United States, this being the day fixed by law for that purpose.

After a short interval the Senate entered,

eded by its President, Seargeant-at-Arms and Sec

the House tose, and remained standing that the Senators were seated in the center of the hall. The President took the Speaker's Chair, and the Speaker occupied a position on his left. The tellers—Hunter on the part of the Senate, and Chandler and Jones, of Tenn., on the part of the House—took seats at the Clerk's desk, while the Clerks of the two Houses occupied the table in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Area recent President professionary of the

in the area fronting the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Archisox, President protempore of the Senste, called to order, and announced that the Senste and the House had assembled for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vico-President of the United States. He then opened and presented to the United States. He then opened and presented to the tellers, first the certificate of the State of Maine, which was read, and so on until the Electoral Certificates of all the States were read by the Tellers, who thus acted alternately. There was much loud talking in the lab. alternstely. There was much loud taking in the lob-bies meanwhile. When the vote of Massachusetts was read, there was a voice heard saying "hurrah for Scott,"

Senator Hale, shortly after he came into the Hall, rose to retire, when a friend near by sung out, "Don't go, Hale, we'll count your vote directly." [Ha!

The business of reading the certificates, and other proceedings in that connection, occupied about an bour and a half.

The President of the Senate read the result mid comparative quiet.

He said: I therefore declare that Faanklin Pirace,
I New-Hampshire, having the greatest number of votes
or President, and that number being the majority of the
hole number of electors, is duly elected President of
the United States for four years, commencing on the
holf March next. 4th of March next.

He made a like declaration in relation to William

A Voice—We know now who are elected. The business for which the two Houses as-

The SPEAKER then took his chair and called

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) offered a resolution that a Committee of two members be appointed on behalf of the House to join a Committee of one that may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon Franklin Pierce, and inform him of his election. He said this resolution is the one usually adopted on such occasions. No reference is made to the Vice President. The custom has been that when the Vice President is in the city, the same Committee have waited upon and informed him likewise of his alcohol. that when the Vice President is not at the seat of Gov-ernment, the Senate have directed their presiding officer to inform him of his election. This is the reason why the name of the Vice President is not mentioned in the resolution.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Jones

(Tenn.) and Mr. Hibbard (N. H.) were appointed said Committee on the part of House. Mr. Baiggs presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the Senate Warehouse bill now pending in the House, pro-posing certain amendments. Referred to the Committee

The House adjourned until to-morrow, passing over an evening session-Yeas, 91; Nays, 76.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Mongan reported a bill to incorporate the New-York Corn Exchange; also, to amend the Green-

ood Cemetry Act. He also reported a New-York Tax bill, with

Mr. Monroe called up the report of the Committee on Railway Consolidation. The pending question being on the motion to strike out the amendment that way fare and freight be the same as through, it was struck out, by 16 to 10.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate bill authorizing the Brooklyn Feale Academy to sell certain real estate, was passed.

Mr. Loons is speaking on his Canal resolu-

FRENCH GUIANA The Moniteur of the 22d ult, states that no-

ording to the advices from Cayenne to Dec. 18, a new detachment of the political prisoners to the number of 16 had been removed from the Salut islands to Montagne d'Argent, where were 161 others employed in labor on the plantations. The general health of the prisoners was good. A new place was in preparation by the Commissary General between Mans and Maroni, to which a detachment was to be senf in the beginning of January. Notice had been given to the colonists, that they could employ the prisoners at the island of Saint Joseph. A rumor was current at Paris that an insurrection had taken place in Cayenne, and that the city had fallen into the hands of the prisoners. This report finds confirmation in the fact that M. Sarda Garriga had been recalled from the office of Government Commissery at Guiane, and an energetic ship-master had been put in his place who would command the marine forces that were hastly getting under arms at Roche fort. There was no doubt howeves, of the prompt suppression of the insurrection.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- We have received papers from Capetown under date of December 18, ith a request to extract the following statement of the passengers of the bark Dolphin, which sailed from this port on the 22d of September last. A letter from one of the passengers to a friend in this City, complains bitterly of the bad and short fare farmished to the pas-PREATMENT OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE "DOLPHIN."

Six: We, the passengers, on board the American back Delphin, having been subjected to an inhuma course of party also will be able to go hend-in-hand. But, begging the imbulgence of the audience for having detailed them and having made an appeal to Captain Hall, R. N., Commander of Her Britainnic Majestry's war steamer Styr, now lying in this harbor, to vindicate the rights of humanity by an inspection of our stores and general arrangements, being the general arrangements, being the general arrangements, and gain therefrom for its proceeding to sea,—and as that appeal has not been made in vain,—we unanimously tenier to Captain been made in vain,—we unanimously tenier to Captain the investment of the surface of the suddence of the audience for having detailed them so long over the grave of an ancient nation, I will now the incompant the industrate of head as fall recently on the ice, which was the proximate cause of the illness that has personal patients of the past, and gain therefrom for the present wholly misspent. It is well for us to ponder the tracking road, from Tampa.

"Master Tappan, one of the first of Daniel wholly misspent. It is well for us to ponder the tracking road, from Tampa.

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"The evil men do lives after them.

"The ev

Postmester, Captain Wilson, for his kind attention to our interests during the in spection. Signed by Alex. Smin's and 27 others, on behalf 150 of the

GEORGE SOMNAR, Esq., a brother of Senator Sumner, made his debut as a public lecturer, a few days since, in Boston with distinguished success. We copy the following account of his lecture from The Transcript; of

that city:

MERCANTILE LEBRARY ASSOCIATION.—"N'se locture
before this institution, last evening, was delt sered by
George Summer, Esq., on the subject of "France." Mr.
Summer's long residence in Paris, his familiar acq, unintance with the secret springs of European politics, and his wide reputation as a scholar and student of affairs, naturally awakened great interest to bear him on a sub-ject he has so profoundly examined; and he was accord-ingly welcomed by a crowded, brilliant and intelligent His lecture fully met the expectations his reputate

His lecture fully met the expectations his reputate a had raised. It was a most thorough and searching expesition of the causes and results of the revolutions in France since 1780, evincing a sure insight into the peculiarities of French character, as well as a wide grasp of the events of French history, and presenting with great felicity the significant facts of his subject in their due order and just relations. He drew a vivil picture of the corruptions and abuses, at once absurd and criminal, which the revolution of 1780 swept sway, and exhibited the reasons why that revolution, after it had accomplished its beneficent work of destruction, was prevented from developing its more beneficent principles of reconstruction.

construction.

In this, as in other portions of his lecture, Mr. Summer exhibited an intimate knowledge of historical documents and secrets of State, not accessible to the general reader, and which enabled him to follow his own train of historical deduction, independent of the ordinary training the secret of the ordinary training training the secret of the ordinary training trai

reader, and which enabled him to follow his own train of historical deduction, independent of the ordinary trains around which most discourses on French affairs group their one-sided facts and partial arguments. After rapidly showing that the centralized despotism of Napeleon had its necessity in the internal factions and external enemies which threatened not merely liberty, but nationality with destruction, he proceeded to exhibit the nature of the royalist reaction, after Napoleon was oversthrown, and the combined transmet, presumption, big otry and tyranny of the Government, whose obstitute persistence in reviving exploied ideas of alministration, produced the revolution of 1830.

In accordance with theleading crinciple of his lecture, that no Government in France had been overturned achieved as stand, he placed in clear light the haughty disdain of public opinion, and the corrupt administration of public affairs, which roused the people against the bureaucoracy, the aristocracy of officials established by Louis Philippe. Of the last revolution in France, Mr. Summer was an eye witness, and his remarks on it were distinguished by great candor, sagacity and intelligence. We have no space to refer even to the topics of this portion of his lecture, and indeed any attempt to give an abstract of such a lecture must be necessarily a failure, as it was itself condensed to the last point consistent with clearners. We believe that Mr. Summer lectured last evening for the first time, and we can congratulate him on a triumphat success in a new vocation. gratulate him on a triumphat success in a new vocation.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

The Social Life of England, as bearing upon Popular Education, about the Times of Wieliff and the Loilards.

BY PROFESSOR MAHAN. The closing lecture of the South Brooklyn

Course was delivered on Tuesday evening, by Prof. MAHAN. He said that the subject he had chosen for this evening's lecture was the Social Life of England, as bearing upon Popular Education, about the times of Wichiff and the Lollards. He remarked that the period was a highly poetical one, and has the advantage of being illustrated by one of England's greatest poets-Chaucer. It is also a period of Progress-it is a working ace. Men were everywhere waking up from the Crusade fever, which had so long engaged their greatest Crusade fever, which had so long engaged their greatest efforts and their best energies, and were beginning to learn that there was a field nearer home wherein they could go to work and correct the numerous abuses under which Europe was everywhere greaning. And this had been one of the incidental good effects of the crusaling spirit. Men returned from their long pilgrimages to the East something better than they went forth. While they toost their enthusiasm, they had purchased in its stead a store of good sense, and had learned to use their own eyee—and this knowledge was put out to interest, and put to good use in the progress of society. The lecturer remarked that he might prove this by numerous lastances; but a single one would be sufficient, and would, put to good use in the progress of society. The lecturer remarked that he might prove this by numerous instances; but a single one would be sufficient and would, perhaps, relieve the tediousness of this lecture, and show the meral bearing of the Crusades more clearly than any reflections on the subject. The lecturer here read copious extracts from Chaucer, describing the enthusism of Joinville when starting on his first crusade; and he remarked that these little extracts not only show the spirit with which the better classes of Crusaders set out, but have likewise more poetry in them than a thousand somets. But, the good knight (Joinville) returned from the Crusaders asader and a wiser man than when he set forth. He had gone out to do the Lord's work was to be done nearer home. The very excesses of the Crusades had produced in many minds a decided revolt squinst the system of imposture by which they had been fostered. This we may see by the evidence of those who traveled there. Thus Mandeville cummerates found the Lord only knoweth; but whichever it be, the Lord is doubtless well pleased!"

If we look more closely at the times which form the subject of his lecture, we shall see that there was in English society a system of Pepular Education which was far more effective than we are apt to think possible at the present day, and which those who sum up the period be-

If we look more closely at the times when form the subject of his lecture, we shall see that there was in Eaglish society a system of Pepular Education which was far more effective than we are apt to think possible at the present day, and which those who sum up the period before the Reformation under the title of "Dark Ages," will wonder at. By a system of Education I do not mean a system of Common Schools. Primers, slates, spellisg-books, &c. were, of course, unknown in the times of the Lollards. When I speak of Education, I would apply in to any process by which the mind is awakened, and the elements of truth end morality developed. In this sense, society was, in the times of Wieliff, a vast peripatetic school, and every man a teacher. The elements of society flowed together as freely, and mingled with each other as naturally, as in the free and easy life of the camp. The effect of all this in producing general intolligence may be readily imagined. Wherever men were collected, they were surrounded by isnumerable teachers. In the camp, in the field, and in the shop—at home and abroad, they were constantly brought in contact with an army of friars, and priests, and teachers, and minstrels, and a host more of experienced vagabonds. In these days "the schoolmaster was truly abroad." [Laughter.] And if men wanted to be learned, they had only to keep their eyes open. But the learning of those days was not very great. Whatever were its deficiencies, however, it had the merit of making itself popular, and generally accessible. Learning mingled on easy terms with the masses. It was not afraid of solling its clothes. Thus St. Francis of Assist went one day to talk with some great lord upon alearned subject, when he was told to "go to the pigs, and wallow in the dirt with them, and tell them the principles he had so ably discussed." He went his way, and the first drove of swine he came across, laid down and wallowed with them, and then returned and told how he had obeyed the command. This is a tolerably correct picture

"A Clerk of Oxenforde also, That unto loake hadde long yes. As lene was his horse as is a rate. And he was not right, I undertake."

And he was not right, I undertake."

Think as we may of this sort of men, Europe was supplied with every sort of teachers, and their learning was repeatedly diffused among the masses. Whatever profession men adopted whereby to obtain a litelihood, they were sure to trace! They would roam four court to court, and university to university. Among the hundreds of thousands who went to Jerusslem and to Rome, in courts, universities and camps, these men were busy in their several avocations, discussing and teaching all through the day, and finding every where winning and attentive audiences. As to the Domestic Life of this period, there was hardly enough of it known to make some appreciate all its blessings and comforts. All clauses felt themselves to be pilgrims and solourners upon certake themselves to be pilgrims and solourners upon certake. Nevertheless, there was enough of order to enable as to reckon Woman as an important teacher. And the weaking condition of an old bachelor was as well appreciated then as at the present day. Hear what Chaucer says of them:

They live but as a birde or as a beaste.

They live but as a birde or as a beaste, In liberte and under none areste, There is a weeded man in his cetat Liveth a life blissful and ordinat Under the yoke of marriage ybound: Well may his heart in joy and bliss abound."

After a few more remarks, the lecturer closed his discourse as follows: The passion for lectures, which has
begun to be so prevalent in this century, seems to indidicate something like a raturn to the more ancient system of popular education—that is by means of oral instruction. The great masses of workingmen would
rather have the substance of a book recited to them
than read it themselves. If politics and religion this
has always been understood, and in some measure acted
upon. Perhaps the time is not far distant when exceykind of knowledge will be taught in the same way. If
so, we shall have an immence advantage aver all other
ages. In this way, fullness of information and agesracy also will be able to go hand-in-hand. But, begging
the indulgance of the audience for having dexined them
so long over the grave of an ancient nation, I will now

to improve one present time, and this is the great to "Lording the time, it wasteth night and day, And stealeth from us what privily sleeping. And what through negligence in our wains, As doth the stream that turnieth never again, Descending from the mountain to the place."

THE LIQUOR LAW .- The following is a syopeis of the bill to prohibit the liquor traffe in N

sey, reported in the House of Assembly: to person allowed to manufacture or sell except as ex-

rided.

The township Committee, Mayor or other chief execusofficer of any place on the first Monday of May annually a
appoint a person or persons to sell inquors to be used for
itinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, who are strucceive a fixed salary.

The chosen five-holders on the first Monday in Ba
authorize persons to manufacture, and sell liquors in a
tity not less than 20 galloos, to be experted out of the Eand for allowed purposes, or in say quantity to the
therired agents of sale.

Any person selling unlawfully, to forfait on the first

and for allowed purposes, or in any quantity to the absorated agents of sale.

Any person selling unlawfully, to forbit on the first viction \$19 and costs, to stand committed till paid, an bond in \$500 notagain to violate the law within a year the second conviction to pay \$20 and costs, to stand the second conviction to pay \$20 and costs, to stand the second conviction to pay \$20 and costs, to stand the mitted till paid, and if the year be up to give a similar bond. On the third and subsequent convictions to pay \$25 and costs, and he imprisoned in fail not less than there were not to the first two convictions, the convict not to be entitled to the laws for the relief of persons imprisoned, nor be released till be has been imprisoned two months.

Any peace manufacturing or being a common seller without authority, to be fined \$100 on first conviction, and costs, in default of payment to be imprisoned sixty days, and give a bond of \$1,001; second conviction to pay \$200 and costs, in default to be imprisoned four months; on third and subsequent convictions to pay \$200 and be imprisoned four months.

Judge or Justice to issue search warrant on complaint to proper officers, who, if they find liquor, shall sains it.

months.

Judge or Justice to issue search warrant on complaint to proper officers, who, if they find liquor, shall seize it, and it shall be evidence. No dwelling house to be searched unless a complainant makes oath of sale in such nouse within a month previous, with the circumstances. The owner of liquor seized to appear and show cause, and if he fail resuper, or cannot prove that it was imported and is contained in the original packages, or are kept in accordance with the

THE VEDAS.-We find in the London pa pers the following notice of a recent lecture before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Prof. Wilson, Director of the

Royal Asiatic Society, by Prof. Wilson, Director of the Society:

Its subject was the books of Scriptural authorities of the community of the Hindus, and to which the designation of Vedas is commonly applied. The learned professor of Sanscrit rather startled the members of the Society by observing, that when he first applied to a publisher about his recently finished translation of the first book of the "Rig-Veda," with a view to its publication, he was first of all asked, "and who were the Vedas?" he certainly had not expectey to find persons connected with literature so uninformed!

Professor Wilson stated that the first intimation of the existence of these Hindu works reached Europe about the middle of the eighteenth century, and they were then meet erroneously supposed by some to be, perhaps, of older date than the Pentateuch; it is, however, certain that they date some centuries before Christ, and that the Brahmins have ever guarded these, their most acred books, with jealous care. When pressed to disclose them, they palmed off upon Europeans, as specimens of the Vedas, passages which had no protonsions to that character. But the greatest forgeries, fabrications of spurious Vedas, in Sanscrit language, were got up and executed by learned Jesuits, missionaries of the Reman Catholic Church in India, and were, in fact, clevely attempted refutations of Hinduism (the crivations) nons of spurious vedas, in Sanserit language, were got up and executed by learned Jesuits, missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church in India, and were, in fact, clev-erly attempted refutations of Hinduism (the original MSS, by these dishonest, though erudite priests, were discovered not norre than 25 years are, at Pondicherry), intending to disseminate the doctrines and legends of the Romah Church.

The first senuine copy of the Vedas was presented to

intending to disseminate the dootrines and legends of the Romish Church.

The first genuine copy of the Vedas was presented to the British Museum in 1789. The late Mr. Colebrooke published some notices (very correct for the period) of the four Vedas in the "Asiatic Researches." The complete text of the first two of the four Vedas is now in course of publication at the expense of the East India Company, and an English version of that part of it has been already published by the learned lecturer, who is engaged on the remainder. It is proved that the first three Vedes are undoubtedly more ancient than the fourth. Each Veda consists of two parts; the practical or liturgical, hymos and prayers; and the speculative, or narrative, illustrating the hymns, mystico-theological treatises, &c. Some of the latter are comparatively of a recent date. The highest antiquity of the first of the Vedas scenis to be about the fourteenth or fifteenth century before Christ.

ry before Christ.

Some agreeable discussion followed the lecture, and on the motion of the Chairman, Sir George Stanton, a vote of thanks to Professor Wilson was passed with unanimous and loud applianse, in which the fair sex present kindly joined.

present kindly joined.

The A singular controversy has spring up between the towns of Chatham and Schodack, Now-York, and the Western Railroad Company, about taxes. The towns in New York through which the Western Railroad passes, have been in the habit of taxing the road enormously for its property within their limits, by puting its track, land, buildings, &c., &c., into their valuation list at outrageous rates as compared with other property in the towns. Schodack for instance has taxed the road about \$1,500 yearly, and Chatham about \$700. In this way they have made the Railroad Company pay the bulk of their annual expenses, and the road has had to submit quietly until now, when a legal decision in regard to a similar extertion upon the Albany and Schonectady Road has encouraged its officers to resist.

But the authorities of the towns named have persisted in demanding taxes to the amounts above given, and those of Schodack undertook on Standay to force the collection by stopping the passenger train going up to Albany with the help of a strong posse of men in blocking the wheels with piles of wood. They made a failure, however. Mr. Gray, the superintendent of the road, suspecting what was afoot, was on the train, with a number of men, and after causing the obstacles to be removed from before the wheels, and a brush of words with the town authorities, ordered the train on—and it went.

In Chatham, the authorities attached a large lot of In Chatham, the authorities a tached a large lot of freighted corn to secure their demand, but the corn has steamed itself out of their possession. It is now be-lieved that these attempts to force unjust and now rendered illegal demands, will not be renewed, but that the town authorities will compromise the matter upon equitable and legal principles.

NAVAL.-The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, Capt. Craibe, from Port Mahon, arrived at Genos on the 8th Jan. She required some repairs to her ma-chinery, which would be put in charge of workmen im-

The U. S. ship Cumberland, Com. Stringham, from Port Mahon, arrived at Genoa on the 8th Jaa, and would pass the remainder of the winter there.

The U. S. shop-of war Levant, Capt. Gonidsborough, sailed from Port Mahon on the 4th Jan. for Barcelona.

The U. S. steam for Mahon on the 4th Jan. for Marseillea.

The U. S. steam frigate Pownattan, Capt. McCluney, desired from Port Mahon on the 4th Jan. for Marseillea.

The U. S. steam frigate Pownattan, Capt. McCluney, destined for Japan, is nearly ready for sea. She is waiting at Norfolk for engineer officers, and will probably sail this week.

sailthis week.

The U.S. steam frigate Mississippi was in Funchal Reads on the 15th Dec.

A NEW PORT OF ENTRY .- One of the New A New Port of Extry.—One of the New York correspondents of a western paper says:

"In strolling about the docks, i discovered an odd-tooking vessel, built after no style in vogue here; and upon further investigation. I stood upon her planks, and the same that grew perhaps upon "Mount Olivet," or in "the vale of codars," and in fancy followed her path back through the Mediterranean to that the off clime—the land of orange groves, and of wisdom, and of desolation, and it though the little vessel a fit representation of her docay and ruin."

This is the first time that we have heard that ships sailed from Jayusaless.

sailed from Jerusalem,

FROZE TO DEATH.—An inquest was held on the 26th sit, near the gate in this town, on the body of Nosh Wright. The circumstances, as near as we can ascribin, are as follows: Himself, wife and three children were at a party about one utile from their residence, Lats in the evening they all left for home; he told his wife to go on with the children, and he would in the meratime pick up some wood to make fire. She being sharmed at his long absence, went in search of him, and found him lying in the woods, nearly dead from cold and exposure. She took off some of her garments, covered him up as well as she could, and went for assistance, but it came too late, as he was dead when shereturned. The jury rendered a verdict of death from cold and exporure.

[Rockland Co. Messenger.]

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—We had yesterday

powere.

A BEASTIFUL PRESENT.—We had yesterday submitted to our inspection, from the manofactory of Gait & Brother, a very beautiful gold comb, weighing of penny-weights, and ornamented with 33 diamonds, being a present from Mrs. President Fillmore to the little Autoc gri sitely exhibited in this city. This mysterious little creature, in company with her diminurities and equally mysterious male companien, having visited the Presidential manaton, excited a very lively interest in the estimable donor, who gave expression to her kindly emetions by directing the manafacture and bestowal of the generous gift above described. Valuable as it intrinsically is, it will no doubt be most highly prized by the recipient as a memento of the happy hour designent at the White House. The inscription upon the comb is "President Fillmore's family present to Burtols."

[P The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican learns that the corps appointed to the survey of the Snip

that the corps appointed to the survey of the Snip across the Peninsula, under an act of the last session gras, are on duty, having commenced sperations at about a fortnight since. It is under the sperinteed Capt. Graham, of the Topographical Engineers, as with Licuta Scaumon, Smith, and Bryant, of the work Licuta Scaumon, Smith, and Bryant, of the work Ling road, from Tampa.

The recommonsure was made along the o'll'ort King road, from Tampa.

The matter Tappan, one of the first of Daniel Webster's schoolmasters, is dead. He had a full recently on the ice, which was the proximate cause of the illness that has terrainated thus fatally. Master Tappan was upward of eighty years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.